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obtained by innumerable personal interviews and painstaking search. It is essentially a narrative history, and the author evidently has not had sufficient economic training to attempt more; statistics are lacking, the growth of these industries in Alabama is not related to the industries in the country generally, and no attempt is made to get at the more fundamental economic aspects of the industries' growth.

Britain for the Briton. Co-operative Working of Agriculture and Other Industries a Necessity. By SIR WILLIAM E. COOPER, C. I. E. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1909. Demy 8vo, pp. xix+390. 10s. 6d. net.

The following quotation will serve to indicate the point of view which pervades the whole of this book, as well as to suggest the character of the reasoning. "The land, then, is the people's heritage, the *summum bonum* of their existence, and the aphelion of their earthly ambitions. There are manufactures and mining industries, overseas commerce and internal trade; there are professions and occupations of various kinds which claim the time and attention of millions; but the vast majority of the human race are, after all, either employed by or interested in or connected with the land in some manner or another—directly or indirectly—and this being so the land industry and all that it involves is today and must always be the most important employment-giving and wealth-producing agency of every country in the world civilized or uncivilized." In short, "to cultivate the soil is to obey a natural law, not to do so is to disobey it." The author therefore concludes that the adoption of free trade by Great Britain under the leadership of the Manchester School, which, by the way, is declared to have been influenced by purely class interests, was one of the most monumental blunders in history. The consequent "murder of British agriculture" is responsible for all the unemployment and all the poverty and various other evils of the kingdom. The remedy is obedience to the "natural law"—more specifically, protection for agriculture and reform of the land tenure. The theory of free trade is vigorously assailed, and it is denied that protection will raise the price of food—"the cheap loaf of the free traders is the greatest economic fraud of modern times"—but just how agriculture is to be protected and made profitable without raising prices is not made clear. The author, however, confesses that he does not expect most economists to accept his views, but declares he is writing for practical men. One must admit that economists are not likely to agree with these theories and confess to a suspicion that there may even be some practical men who would ask for fewer words, more logic, and better proof.